

## **Amendment**

February Session, 2014

LCO No. 4137

\*HB0522104137SR0\*

Offered by:

SEN. MCKINNEY, 28th Dist.

SEN. KISSEL, 7th Dist.

SEN. KELLY, 21st Dist.

SEN. MCLACHLAN, 24th Dist.

SEN. WELCH, 31st Dist.

To: Subst. House Bill No. **5221** File No. 147 Cal. No. 346

"AN ACT CONCERNING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONNECTICUT SENTENCING COMMISSION REGARDING LENGTHY SENTENCES FOR CRIMES COMMITTED BY A CHILD OR YOUTH AND THE SENTENCING OF A CHILD OR YOUTH CONVICTED OF CERTAIN FELONY OFFENSES."

- Strike everything after the enacting clause and substitute the following in lieu thereof:
- 3 "Section 1. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2014) (a) If the case of a child,
- 4 as defined in section 46b-120 of the general statutes, is transferred to
- 5 the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court pursuant to section
- 6 46b-127 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, and the child is
- 7 convicted pursuant to such transfer of capital felony committed prior
- 8 to April 25, 2012, punishable in accordance with subparagraph (A) of
- 9 subdivision (1) of section 53a-35a of the general statutes, murder with
- 10 special circumstances committed on or after April 25, 2012, punishable

as a class A felony in accordance with subparagraph (B) of subdivision

- 12 (1) of section 53a-35a of the general statutes, murder under section 53a-
- 13 54d of the general statutes, or any other crime punishable by a term of
- 14 life imprisonment without the possibility of release, at the time of
- 15 sentencing, the court shall:
- 16 (1) Consider, in addition to any other information relevant to 17 sentencing, any scientific and psychological evidence showing the 18 differences between a child's brain development and an adult's brain 19 development, including, but not limited to, evidence showing, as 20 compared to an adult: (A) A child's lack of maturity and 21 underdeveloped sense of responsibility, including evidence showing a 22 child's recklessness, impulsivity and risk-taking tendencies; (B) a 23 child's vulnerability to negative influences and outside pressures from peers or family members, or both; (C) a child's increased capacity for 24 25 change and rehabilitation; and (D) a child's reduced competency in (i) 26 appreciating the risks and consequences of his or her own actions, (ii) 27 negotiating the complexities of the criminal justice system, and (iii) 28 assisting in his or her own defense; and
  - (2) Consider, if the court proposes to sentence the child to a lengthy sentence under which it is likely that the child will die while incarcerated, how the scientific and psychological evidence described in subdivision (1) of this subsection counsels against such a sentence.
  - (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 54-91a of the general statutes, no presentence investigation or report may be waived with respect to a child described in subsection (a) of this section. Any presentence report prepared with respect to a child described in subsection (a) of this section shall address the factors set forth in subparagraphs (A) to (D), inclusive, of subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of this section.
  - (c) The Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch shall establish reference materials relating to adolescent psychological and brain development to assist courts in sentencing children pursuant to

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43 this section.

- Sec. 2. Subsection (c) of section 46b-127 of the 2014 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2014*):
  - (c) Upon the effectuation of the transfer, such child shall stand trial and be sentenced, if convicted, as if such child were eighteen years of age, subject to the requirements of section 1 of this act. Such child shall receive credit against any sentence imposed for time served in a juvenile facility prior to the effectuation of the transfer. A child who has been transferred may enter a guilty plea to a lesser offense if the court finds that such plea is made knowingly and voluntarily. Any child transferred to the regular criminal docket who pleads guilty to a lesser offense shall not resume such child's status as a juvenile regarding such offense. If the action is dismissed or nolled or if such child is found not guilty of the charge for which such child was transferred or of any lesser included offenses, the child shall resume such child's status as a juvenile until such child attains the age of eighteen years.
- Sec. 3. Subsection (f) of section 46b-133c of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2014*):
  - (f) Whenever a proceeding has been designated a serious juvenile repeat offender prosecution pursuant to subsection (b) of this section and the child does not waive such child's right to a trial by jury, the court shall transfer the case from the docket for juvenile matters to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court. Upon transfer, such child shall stand trial and be sentenced, if convicted, as if such child were eighteen years of age, subject to the requirements of section 1 of this act, except that no such child shall be placed in a correctional facility but shall be maintained in a facility for children and youths until such child attains eighteen years of age or until such child is sentenced, whichever occurs first. Such child shall receive credit

75 against any sentence imposed for time served in a juvenile facility 76 prior to the effectuation of the transfer. A child who has been 77 transferred may enter a guilty plea to a lesser offense if the court finds 78 that such plea is made knowingly and voluntarily. Any child 79 transferred to the regular criminal docket who pleads guilty to a lesser offense shall not resume such child's status as a juvenile regarding 80 81 such offense. If the action is dismissed or nolled or if such child is 82 found not guilty of the charge for which such child was transferred, 83 the child shall resume such child's status as a juvenile until such child 84 attains eighteen years of age.

- Sec. 4. Subsection (f) of section 46b-133d of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2014*):
  - (f) When a proceeding has been designated a serious sexual offender prosecution pursuant to subsection (c) of this section and the child does not waive the right to a trial by jury, the court shall transfer the case from the docket for juvenile matters to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court. Upon transfer, such child shall stand trial and be sentenced, if convicted, as if such child were eighteen years of age, subject to the requirements of section 1 of this act, except that no such child shall be placed in a correctional facility but shall be maintained in a facility for children and youths until such child attains eighteen years of age or until such child is sentenced, whichever occurs first. Such child shall receive credit against any sentence imposed for time served in a juvenile facility prior to the effectuation of the transfer. A child who has been transferred may enter a guilty plea to a lesser offense if the court finds that such plea is made knowingly and voluntarily. Any child transferred to the regular criminal docket who pleads guilty to a lesser offense shall not resume such child's status as a juvenile regarding such offense. If the action is dismissed or nolled or if such child is found not guilty of the charge for which such child was transferred, the child shall resume such child's status as a juvenile until such child attains eighteen years of age."

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This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:

Section 1	October 1, 2014	New section
Sec. 2	October 1, 2014	46b-127(c)
Sec. 3	October 1, 2014	46b-133c(f)
Sec. 4	October 1, 2014	46b-133d(f)